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ts and illustrations for publication wi ave rejected articles returned they mu I cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### But How About West Point and Annapolis?

Mr. MARTIN J. GILLEN of Racine Wis., has favored us with a "plan which will organize the nation on his plan probably covers in a rough way a number of those schemes which have been perfected in their ultimate details and placed on file in the War Department.

Mr. GILLEN's industry and good purpose command respect, but it seems likely that some people will find something funny in certain other outcomes how to go about their business. Already the papers print enticing pieces about flocks of jitney air machines of schools of mechanical swordfish, ica's best foreign customers. built for a song a gross, warranted to sting to death enemy fleets when a watchman on a tower presses a button. There dart into the new limelight of publicity storage batteries which under no condition will generate chlorine gas, gasolene engines against a superior pressure of water. Lifting oneself by one's bootstraps will accordingly have become calisthenics for cripples-

Is it true, then, that West Point and undergraduates who have shown evidence of knowing what they were being educated for? Have those two great academies graduated only men-School for post graduate courses instructed in tiddledywinks only?

have had opportunity closely to observe army and navy offiengineering, naval architecture, industrial organization.

There is no royal road to learning and men who devote their lives to the pressive. study of its difficulties are quite as: likely to master them as gentlemen who never gave the problem a thought until asked to do so by Mr. Secretary DANIELS. THE SUN, of course, wishes all defence planners success; we hope they may revolutionize war and pour the secret of their plans only into the shell-like portals of Uncle Sam's ear.

#### Are the Magonistas the Border Raiders?

resents General CARRANZA at San An- the living conditions of labor. tonio, furnishes a plausible explanation of the invasions of Texas by mirable; and not less praiseworthy mounted and well armed bodies of than the courage which dares to op- tion of the United States and its Ter-Mexicans. The invaders have not hespose the United Mine Workers is the ritories and possessions and of foreign itated to attack cavalry patrols of the sense of justice unvitiated by senti- lands," activities diverse enough to regular army, and this fact has puz- ment, altruistic or vengeful, which war on the hookworm, medical rezled officers familiar with the Mexican bandit, who is usually a horse and cattle thief and disposed to give both men. Not all employers, however the blessing of a Pope and the curse soldiers and rangers a wide berth.

Colonel Beltran declares that the raiders, who operate in organized parties, are neither bandits nor uniformed Constitutionalists, but Indus-Mexico as Magonistas. These men are even more fanatical and malignant revolution they were active in labor spite its own face? troubles on the Mexican side of the

Magonistas see in armed intervention hardly be in perfect consonance with the only hope of securing the reforms the real desires of the workers? Must they agitate among the peons and the there not lurk in their consciousness factory operatives. Exactly how they a feeling, unexpressed perhaps because not difficult to float over to London calculate that a government estab- of prudence, "a bird in the hand," and drop a few alarming bombs upon lished through American intervention that if the money is to be spent for the complacent populace of that decawould give them socialism the Car- them it should be spent by them; ranza agent does not explain, but he that it would not be spent for them positively asserts that the Magonistas, unless it really belonged to them, and well armed and dressed in khaki uni that, belonging to them, it ought to what might be termed a head wind, forms like the Constitutionalists, are come to them in the Saturday night gas declines to go to windward and bent upon provoking the United States envelope? to intervene with its military forces

firing upon United States soldiers patrolling the border.

made an investigation but failed to his findings, not merely to "recomobtain evidence of cooperation with mend" to authority. He has set out river between that town and Mata- action on the other. meros, and their movements lend color That young Mr. ROCKEFELLER rec to the report of the Carranza agent ognizes the equality of opportunity and at San Antonio. As we have said, it responsibility his conduct thus far atis plausible. General NAVARETTE, in tests. He has been intimate with his command of the garrison at Matamo- men without condescension or sacri-All checks, money orders, &c., to be ros, has vigorously denied that his fice of dignity. His ear has been made payable to The Sun. soldiers were involved in the distopen to every just and reasonable soldiers were involved in the dis-orders, and certainly Governor Cas-complaint, and obdurately closed to for a State which is impersonal in its RANZA's interests would not be served every presumptuous, dictatorial sug- character to distinguish between man by any demonstration along the Rio gestion or incriminant attack. Bitter Grande that might bring about armed accusations, instead of sowing bitter- ally or constitutionally speaking, man Grande that might bring about armed intervention.

#### The Success of the Great Business Loan.

Never from the beginning of nego ain and France, would be arranged.

We take this occasion accordingly to this venture in "conciliation" with the reproducing body. Now the unit of the more concern because it exhibits some State is the family. To the family being the suffrage, and not to man or interesting traits of character not woman interesting traits o interests the congratulations which broad and comprehensive lines" for are owing to the bankers who have defence. He appears to have given skilfully overcome all obstacles, forto the subject intelligent thought, and eign and domestic, in the way of agreement in this memorable under-

of Secretary Daniels's performance complished extends, experience a feel- in his "farewell address" of June 2 in band picking an advisory board ing of vast satisfaction in the Ameri- General Grant is to say: "Your Timothy Titcomb's Ideas on Equal who are to tell army and navy officers can banking sagacity and courage which proved equal to the formidable

This loan will keep up and expand the war. It signifies that big busi- of war, were transformed into a vast ness is justifying itself by its works army of citizens engaged in the in rendering American resources blessed pursuits of peace." which will provide power to propel craft under water with a surplus promoting and sustaining the countries of the fullest extent for the blue lines that bore their tat- which has not behind it the power of physical defence is as weak and contemptible at hing as the worlds increasingly bring promoting and sustaining the countries of the assessment of the fullest extent for the blue lines that bore their tat- which has not behind it the power of physical defence is as weak and contemptible at hing as the worlds increasingly bring their cargoes. The problem presented in the statement, which we presume our statement, which has not behind it the power of physical defence is as weak and so out of this their cargoes. The problem presented in the statement, which we presume our statement, which we presume our statement which we presume our statement. power to operate an exhaust stroke try's prosperity on farm and in factory, in office and in store. Nor are army of the Republic." To-day, the immediate advantages all which will accrue. There is a more impor- what a contrast to the original! The sets and careful decisions? tant future coming after the war, and crude Washington of the '60s is be- teous to men for Is it true, then, that West Point and tant future coming after the war, and crude Washington of the '60s is beteous to men for women to demand an consistent with the retention in the fifty-four existing cities, and any cities

Annapolis have dropped in disgrace what the United States does now in come a capital second to none in the equal or determining voice in the estab
State of its essential attributes of hereafter created, without classificaestablishing itself as a creditor na- beauty of stateliness. The boys who tion abroad in the provision of this marched then are graybeards now, not defend if they would, and which they huge total of credit will be of incaltal defectives; has the War College culable benefit when the nations of change in scene and personnel, is there taught auction bridge, the Artillery the world come to trade again on a not one thing immortally the same? peace footing.

That the necessities of the case have aided the American banker in how to win wars. It is a hard road, scription will undoubtedly be im-

# In Colorado.

responsible, the tour of inspection United States. which JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., 19 making in the coal field exploited by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company chapter in the history of American industry. Mr. Rockefeller directs his investigation into three channels: Colonel Tiodulo Beltran, who replabor organization, wage scales and

> The stand for "open shop" is adworthy their motives, have been able of a labor leader, the Rockefeller Foundation has added enterprises conteeter board that rests upon the open promotion of cooperation in Christian shop fulcrum with union labor at one missions. end and non-union at the other striv-ing to destroy the even balance. Will social and economic importance."
>
> There is room for improvement in the the union recognize the fairness of the knowledge of pathology and in the

To promise a wage scale equal to border. Their propaganda calls for the highest paid elsewhere for the the Federal Public Health Service. a republic based on socialism. The same work is liberal rather than me-Magonistas demand a division of the chanically just. But when Mr. Rock- of a suggestion by John R. Morr of Magonistas demand a division of the land among the people. They are EFELLER speaks of spending money to Young Men's Christian Association. sworn enemies of the capitalist. Gen- improve the living conditions of the The foundation has provided for the eral CARRANZA is not radical enough miners and their families, is there use of mission organizations a headfor them, and they have no faith in not, powerfully as the scheme com- quarters in Madison avenue. mends itself to human sympathies, a According to Colonel, Beltran the suggestion of paternalism which can

by committing outrages in Texas and be described only as tremendous. Fleets Government commissions rumble and end in magnificent futility. Arbitra-There has been a suspicion in tion is apt to be all ends and no mid-Brownsville that American citizens, dle. The individual investigator in presumably of Mexican origin, have Colorado has freedom to prosecute his had a hand in the border troubles; inquisition where good sense points indeed, the commander at Fort Brown the way, and some power to act upon the raiders. Nevertheless, Mexicans to navigate a sea overspread with the in Brownsville who have been dis-blinding mists of passion, the sense of Brown. armed, are under surveillance. Ma- injustice and oppression on one side gonistas are constantly crossing the and of hostility and unreasonable ex-

ness, have apparently but confirmed and woman are the same to the his intent to see justice done.

Is the outcome of this personal sur vey of the hotbed of discontents to be argument every time.

Witho, then, is entitled to the vote? vain or valuable? The junior ROCKEiations did The Sun doubt for a moment that the great transaction in lem may be of utmost import to American industry. Would it be impertiredit, now announced as a \$500, nent to suggest that the public watches or 000,000 commercial loan to Great Britthis venture in "conciliation" with the extend in behalf of American business hitherto attached to the popular regard of a well known name?

Let memory or imagination, as suits agreement in this memorable undertaking.

'65. The long strife is at an end, Lee
and Johnston have surrendered; seat the proof of power which such an
the Constitution of the United States.

'agreement in this memorable underyears and a few months. It is May of
'65. The long strife is at an end, Lee
and Johnston have surrendered; sethey reach maturity, so as to get the
needed civic training, up to the age, say,
of thirty-five, and if they remain unmarthe Constitution of the United States. the Constitution of the United States ried then they should be deprived of all unprecedented financial project gives of America. Through the streets of New York S. More than that, the public will, as Washington all day of May 22 and 23 comprehension of what has been ac- march the victorious hosts, to whom marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brill-

ioned eloquence, "vast armies of men, conditions, he states: American commerce abroad during surrounded by all the paraphernalia

The blue lines that bore their tatwhen the survivors of that Grand Army, one in ten, repeat that march, policy of a nation tend to prudent and the onlooking crowds have expect men to defend for them? changed not less. But, amid all the

It will not do to babble anniversary sentiment. It is not impossible that cers know them to be eager students doing his duty by American business gone from us. As the glorious remof their profession; that as a body is a guarantee of the widespread pubmant passes through the multitudes in which they were well grounded in lie support which will make the loan who watch with mingled smiles and their academic years; that great in- a great success. The terms offered tears, huzzas and sighs, it will be a dustrial concerns seek their services are unbelievably flattering. No finan- poor American who does not with searching honesty examine his heart as experts in electrical and mechanical cial paper to equal the obligation new to find if it beats with stern resolve, proposed has ever been offered before equal to theirs of fifty years gone by, in any money market, and the sub- Not merely to love peace with honor, but to pay for its preservation, if need arise, such a price as they ungrudgingly paid.

Honor and praise and glory forevermore to that Grand Army of the Spectacular in some respects, but Republic! May its example never in those for which he cannot be held fail of worthy emulators in these

The Germans are causing all of the the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company remaining Turkish warships to be broken may result in the writing of a new up that the metal in them may be used manufacture of shells and cartridges .- The news from Salonica The Turkish navy is to get into

To its long and interesting list of activities intended "to promote the well being and to advance the civilizainclude the education of China and leads to the assertion that there will search and industrial relations, the be no discrimination against union Red Cross and a bird refuge; to win to attain so perfect a poise on the cerned with "mental hygiene" and the

than the American breed. Before the plan, or will it bite its own nose to compilation of vital statistics. This improvement the foundation proposes to accomplish through the agency of Dr. THOMAS W. SALMON, formerly of

The missionary scheme is the fruit

Body, mind and soul are alike ministered to by this remarkable organization.

A German Zeppelin operator de clares that when the wind is east it is dent city. When, however, the cus tomary southwester is blowing up the Channel, London is out of range. It has also been noted that when there is returns to its dispensers in the trenches. Thus do we see another Mr. Rockefeller's opportunity can revolution in the methods of war.

patrol the seas without consideration of the breezes, which have become a factor in the warfare of the land.

Warden OSBORNE of Sing Sing figured to-day in moving picture scenes taken under the auspices of the Joint Com-Prison Reform .- Auburn des-

In this era of "perils" and "exploits," there surely should be an opening for "The Troubles of Tom

#### WHO SHOULD VOTE?

# A New View of the Question of Equal

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Le me say in all frankness and sincerity that I am absolutely opposed to woman suf-frage. Not that I am in favor of male suffrage and not of female suffrage. there is no getting away from that posi-tion. This is why the advocates o woman suffrage have the best of the

First we must make it clear to ourunit. A State is not an aggregate of individuals, whether they be men or women, or even whether they be men time these extremists are entirely unor women promiscuously thrown to-gether. A State is an organism, a selfis, who is the better fitted of the two. both by nature and circumstance, to ex-ercise this right for the family, man or

what about bachelors? I would disfranchise every one of them! son who proves himself indifferent to GABRIEL WEIS. NEW YORK, September 28.

# THE "WOMAN QUESTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When which proved equal to the formidable lancy of results, dim the lustre of the one reads the claims of the advocate of equal suffrage as to the beneficent into department of equal suffrage as to the equal suffage as to the equal suffrage as to the equal suffrage as to the whose numbers will darken heaven and shame its artillery if any enemy and will be the patriot's precedent in the ballot, in accounts in the Within 150 days, as the historian the course of his comments upon the "Woman Question," written many years ago but equally pertinent to existing conditions he state.

It so happens, in the nature of the case. that no single nation has it in its power to give up his interest in the great meass towns. Without the first menabolish war. The only way for a nation tropolis of the Western World which tioned qualification of the grant a city to live, when attacked by foes within or without, is to fight; and, in the present condition of the world, a national policy

risk and responsibility on the part of those delegated to establish and pronounce the Second-Is it right, is it kind and courlishment of a national policy which they

PHILADELPHIA, September 28

# RECRUITING IN ENGLAND. Four Reasons Why Men Should Join

took the following article from an Eng-lish newspaper thinking that it would interest a great many of your readers. BROOKHAVEN, L. I., September 28.

TERRITORIAL FORCE

MORE FIGHTING MEN Wanted Immediately for the Famous 1st London (Royal Fusiliers)

The Parent Battalions Having Already Distinguished Themselves at the front. Ages 19---40 Uniform at once.
4 reasons for Joining.

-Because it is a grand thing, in these YOURSELF in what the future will call "THE GREAT WAR

the city of the Legislature, to deal added their history books, they will be so proud to hear from their father's lips

He further pointed out that the

that fits every man, makes a hand-some fellow of him, and is the only kind of dress a real good lad likes to

#### The Effect of the Seaman's Law on the Trade With the Orient.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1f Japan really has any intention of atness almost incomprehensible on the part Japan's hands a means to accomplish This iniquitous measure has driven

Orient. How a man of President Wilson's

intelligence could sign a law like the La Follette bill passes comprehension. It should be repealed as soon as Congress meets, even though it is too late to save our shipping on the Pacific. R. NEW YORK, September 28.

The Matter With Him. Knicker-Has he pancreatitis? Bocker-No, he's down to hard pan.

#### Underneath the Autumn Moon Underneath the autumn moon.

When the crickets chirp and croon, In the alsleways of the grass There are strange things come to pass; Tricksy things, clusive, fair; Lovers' meetings down the lane.

Ere the moon is on the wane Whispered secrets; lips as red Wanderings, hand clasped in hand, Through love's fabled fairyland!

Let us seek, sweet, you and I. The awaiting ecstasy! Find the one immortal boon Underneath the autumn moon! CLINTON SCOLLARD. THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Wickersham Discusses the Matter of Home Rule for Cities.

most difficult to frame of all the provisions of the revised Constitution, undoubtedly, was that relating to home rule for cities. This difficulty arose out of the very nature of the problem. If it had been intended to erect the Greater City of New York into an independent State the task, in a sense, would have been much simpler. But a State may not devolve upon one of its cities a part of its own sovereignty, unchecked and uncontrolled by a reserve power in the State, without violating the Federal Constitution. That, in effect, would be to erect a new State, which cannot be done without the consent of Congress. Yet certain advocates of

"home rule," with light hearted dis-

regard of constitutional limitation have demanded as complete and absolute a severance of the city from the power of the State as though it were being transformed into an independent sovereignty, and have loudly willing to renounce the benefits inmeans of transmission of the city's water supply, the right to acquire and control land outside of the city limits for sewage purposes, the continuance of the great water transporeach one's age, move backward fifty the most vital interests of the State tation route, the barge canal and the sources of the State and the fruits of its manufacture-these and many other advantages of membership in the great Commonwealth, whose southern shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, while on the west and north majestic St. Lawrence River form its

> makers because, left to the Legislature a city within it, which the State would alone, what was granted by one Legis- be powerless to meet, even though lature could be retaken by the next, affecting a distinctively State funcand the result in the past has been tion. a constant struggle in the Legislature by conflicting interests, a struggle To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I which has characterized every annual session in Albany and led to the aggregation of conflicting constantly amended statutes miscalled "charters"

of the different cities. things:

First, it must grant to the citie days when all the world is under arms, to shoulder a rifle, and to take part secondly, it must give to local authorities yourself in what the people of the for the time being the right to adjust the local machinery of the city so that it can a State function the regulation of the said, "that there should be any effort Because your girl will REALLY be meet new emergencies and new duties such of the NATIONS.

Meetally be Because your girl will REALLY be proud of you if you do, although she legislature from interfering out of hand the compensation of those engaged in may be sorry to lose you, and at first may try to dissuade you.

Because, when years go by and your the city or the Legislature, to deal adeserved to the State.

TECTED THEIR MOTHER and the State uses its cities in many respects This subject will be considered later. as the agents of the State to administer the policies of the State as to the matters in which the State is con- laws to provide for the organization cerned; and that one great difficulty of new cities in such a manner as shall to Come Along Then, Sonny, and Join encountered in the committee lay in secure to them the exercise of the the impossibility of drawing a sharp powers by the article granted to cities. acking our Pacific possessions and our the city is interested in itself, the submit to its electors the question, acific Coast States, with a fatuitousthings in which the State is interested "Shall there be a commission to reof intelligent human beings we have in in itself and the things in which both vise the charter of the city?" and On slight reflection it will be apparent that the interest of the State is such tion be answered in the affirmative. Ocean and turned over to Japan our that the city cannot be left to frame A revision prepared by commissionentire carrying trade to and from the its own charter and make its own laws affecting its own operations without the State reserving some power of disaffirmance of the charter provisions lest its own paramount interests should be injured or destroyed by the

> These principles are concisely the Republican platform adopted at fective. Saratoga in September, 1914, in the

acts of its own creature.

Every citizen of the United States is entitled to look to his State and to the na-tional Government for the protection of jurisdictions, such of its powers of fundamental rights. As to the personal legislation as to matters of State conand property rights of individuals the city cern as it may from time to time or county is or should remain the agent of the State and subject to its legislative con- deem expedient. It is expressly protrol. The State must also reserve for the hibited from passing ( law relatcentral authority the determination of gendicies equally applicable to every art of the State.

Consistently with these limitations cities such as is applicable to all the cities and counties should manage their own affairs without interference by the State

and should enjoy home rule to the widest distinction. We, however, believe in continuing the

Conformably with these principles Article XV. of the revised Constitu-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN\_Sir. The tion declares that:

> Every city shall have the exclusive power to manage, regulate and control its prop-erty, affairs and municipal government. This is the broad grant of home rule Then follow certain qualifications of

the grant, made necessary by the considerations above mentioned: Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and subject further to the provi-sions (1) of the general laws of the State (2) of laws applying to all cities of the State without classification or distinction,

or affecting the relation between such county and a city therein. The numbers are inserted by the writer to indicate more clearly the character of the different, classes of laws to which the home rule grant is made subject.

Without the clause "subject to the provisions of the Constitution," as Louis Marshall pointed out during the debates, a city might not be bound by the constitutional restrictions concerning taxation, the incurring of indebtedness and other matters of general concern to the State at large. The necessity of making the exercise of the power to manage the local affairs and municipal government of cities subject to such general State laws as, for instance, the banking law, the insurance law, the personal property law, &c., is obvious.

The clause "subject to laws apply-

ing to a county not wholly included

within a city, establishing or affecting

the relation between such a county

and a city therein." was inserted to meet a condition pointed out by Mr. York, in which more than fifty cities are situated, the cities are treated as towns for county purposes: the counties act in many matters as agents of the State, and the relations bethe great fresh water lakes and the garding such action are in large and such bills are made subject to apmeasure regulated by special laws. boundary, not even the most ardent Thus the care of the poor to some as well as by the Governor. If disextent is supervised as a State func- approved during the legislative ses years tain or plain, by lake or river or take care of their own poor and reocean, tiller of the soil, miner, manu- port concerning such care to the facturer or merchant, be willing to county, being treated for this purpose tropolis of the Western World, which tioned qualification of the grant a city has grown up around the magnificent would not be bound by the limitation harbor to which the argosies of the of a fixed percentage of the assessed Old and New Worlds increasingly bring valuation of its real estate in its debt to the Constitutional Convention, purposes to which it may devote its therefore, was to formulate as large moneys or lend its credit. Without a grant of home rule to cities, having the second the State could enact no in mind always as a primary consider- general law to enforce a regulation ation the city of New York, as is of State concern, applicable to all the consistent with the retention in the fifty-four existing cities, and any cities sovereignty over all the State, includ- tion or distinction. Without the third. ing all its cities. The problem was serious complications might arise in essentially one for the Constitution the relations between a county and

are expressly declared to include Board of Estimate and Apportion-

among others: a. The power to organize and manage all departments, bureaus or other divi-sions of its municipal government and to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, f the different cities.

Mr. Seth Low, in presenting to the

Mr. Seth Low, in presenting to the Convention the original report of the all city officers and employees, including all police and health officers and employees to the members of all city police paid by the city, and of all non-judicial forces, "I submit," said Mr. Low, "if it home rule measure which accomofficers and employees attached to courts
not of record, and to regulate the complished the results desired by the adplished the results desired by the adpensation of all officers not chosen by the electors and of all employees of counties situated wholly within a city except as-sistants and employees of district attorneys and except officers and employees of Low. He thought the amendments courts of record.

The administration of justice being home rule. "It is inconceivable," he pital

b. The power to revise or enact amend ments to its charter,

the duty of the Legislature by general

line of definition between the city af- As to the existing cities, to enfairs and State affairs. Consequently able them to avail of this new grant, any home rule provision must be con- it is provided that at the gensidered as affecting the things in which eral election of 1917 every city shall the State and the city are interested. at the same time choose commissioners to revise the charter if the questhe electors of the city, and if apmajority of those voting thereon shall be transmitted to the Legislature during such approval. If not disapproved by the Legislature, by joint resolution, prior to the first day of July theresummed up in the home rule plan of after, such revision shall become ef-

> The Legislature is further expressly empowered to delegate to cities, for exercise within their respective local ing to the property affairs or municipal government of any city, excepting of the State without classification or

As above stated, among other constitutional limitations upon debts of things by the proposed new article

cities and control over the exercise of the granted to cities, is the power to adopt power of taxation. a revised charter, or enact amendments to its charter, or to any existing special or local law in relation to any matter of State concern, the management, regulation and control of which shall have been delegated to the city by law, until and unless the Legislature pursuant to the provisions of the new article shall enact a

law inconsistent therewith. Such revision or amendment, when adopted by the legislative body of the city, becomes a law with the approval of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, if there and (3) of laws applying to a county no ly included within a city establishing

An amendment which changes the framework of the government of the city or modifies restrictions as to issuing bonds or contracting debts, before it becomes effective must be submitted to the Legislature and it takes effect sixty days after such submission, unless in the meantime the Legislature by joint session disapproves the

One further subject is dealt with in the new article, namely, the enactment of special city laws.

All cities are classified into those of the first class, having a population of 175,000 or more; of the second class, having a population of more than 50,000 and less than 175,000, and of the third class, which includes all other cities,

Laws affecting cities in relation t boundaries, water supply, sewerage and public improvements, involving daries of cities, and in relation to the government of cities in matters of State concern and applying to less than all the cities of the State without classification or distinction are defined counties outside of the city of New for the purposes of the article as Special City Laws.

The provisions in the existing Constitution giving to cities a suspensory veto over special laws affecting them are continued and applied to Special tween the counties and the cities re- City Laws as defined in this article, proval by every city affected thereby, by each house of the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

Some objection was made during the final discussion of the measure, upon members of the Police Department the privilege now enjoyed by them of a court review on writ of certiorari of the suspending or dismissing them from the power to regulate the employment, duties, &c., of city officers and avenue employees, including police officers. expressly subject to the right of court review. Mr. Low opposed this amendment, which was defeated, on the very spirit and idea of home rule. He pointed out that so far as the city of New York is concerned the privilege now enjoyed by the police could not ment will be well over the rebe taken away without the concurment and the Mayor. Even if they should combine to do so, the police

A Democratic delegate, Mr. John F. Weed of Queens, concurred with Mr. proposed were inspired by a fear of and drug inspection and \$2,540 for no always had. They have not been protected in their positions in the past by any provision in the Constitution, and is there any well founded reason to believe that the cities in the care of their own interests, in the care of their property, in the care of their persons, that these cities are going to pass any amendments that will in any wise impair the efficiency of their police force or impair the right to

licemen have had and will have?" The Convention agreed that there was no such danger, and the article was adopted by the affirmative vote of 103 Republicans and 17 Democrats, ceremony at Arlington was Only two Republicans (Messrs. Barnes and Ostrander) and 16 Democrats voted in the negative.

just and proper treatment which po-

As stated in the Address to the People, the Convention has proposed Alfred Ede, commander as large a measure of home rule for the cities of the State as is consistent with the recognition and retention of the sovereignty of the State. It deserves the support of all those who believe in the principle of home rule.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM. BRETTON WOODS, N. H., September 27.

Sandwiched. Knicker-Where does Smith live? Bocker-Below his ideals and above his

Twas yesteryear we blithely came, Joy riding every kilometer, From Jersey-though we loved the same To shake the hungry Jersey skeeter.

Resolved that here we'd live and die: And 'tis a living death to me To feed the Colorado fly. DENVER, September 24.

A little pole, a little cap.

A little dive, & little rap-

# 162D YEAR TO-DAY

Dean Keppel Will Greet Freshmen With a Stiff Warning About Football.

#### REGISTRATION GOING UP

Columbia begins its 162d academic year to-day. The university authorities have the programme of official exercises all planned, but the sophomores. into whose hands are placed the task of looking after the informal affairs of the day, haven't announced just her they will receive the new students. whose numbers are greater than those of any previous entering class. Some of the zest of the return of foot

ball to Morningside Heights after a apse of a decade will probably taken out of the first day of the new college year by the message of Dean Frederick P. Keppel, which will be published in this morning's Spectator, Dean Keppel stood aloof during the agitation for the restoration of his attitude. clear in welcoming the new students however, that if football is to disrup the opening months of the college year the faculty may be expected to do things. This in part is the dean's message:

"Among our freshmen it has been the exception and not the rule for a dent to throw away the advantage of a good start. Four out of five have set about their academic work businesslike and intelligent manner from the opening day.

"A few sincere friends of Columbia in the faculty and out of it, have pointed out that the development of this desirable state of affairs has o n time exactly with the period during which Columbia has been without collegiate football. They have said the this was not a mere coincidence, and they are now feeling that with the return of football we will soon find our-selves in the old state of procrastina-tion and confusion. I submit that this is a matter upon which the student

"Under the conditions of its restora tion there is no necessity that the game of football should interfere with the academic work of players or spectators But on the other hand we had bette the students themselves face the new conditions with a sense of responsibility It will not do to leave it to the faculty to pass resolutions about putting on the

and a good football team at the same time depend on student responsibility they depend on every student's under standing of what responsibility for him. It means, for example, that it you who are reading these lines want to put in the afternoon watching the practice you should be prepared to forego What it means more than anything els is that each student must do his and not have it done for him.

Formal exercises will be held both of Morningside Heights and at the of Physicians and Surgeons at Te avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Francis Carter Wood, director of research under the Crocker founda will address the medical school this "Magic and Medicine fessor of zoology, will be the prine speaker at the exercises in the

this afternoon. Although no announcement has bee o date it is said that the total en

# GOLDWATER WILL ECONOMIZE.

Smallest Budget Request From Health Department Since 1908.

Health Commissioner Goldwater has the smallest estimate that has been p sented for the Health Department since lowance. For personal service there is a net necrease of \$8,067 and for other expenses a net decrease of \$67,771. Among the

proposed personal service increaser \$3,900 for infants' milk stations, \$ for sanitary inspection, \$23,580 for tal administration.
Bridge Commissioner Kracke asked for an allowance of \$1.195,591

partment, the Department of He finds that the demands upon it are big river bridges are completed, or sup posed to be.

# F-4'S VICTIMS ARE BURIED

Full Military Honors Mark the Ceremony at Arlington. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-Wi military honors the bodies of

unidentified victims of the

last March were buried at Arlingt tional Cemetery here to-day.

The bodies in four coffins wer
through Pennsylvania avenue draped caissons, while the stre crowded with G. A. R. veter. covered in honor of the navy's Secretary Daniels and othe There were twenty-one ne F-4 when she sank three were never recovered. ouried elsewhere. The bod buried here to-day. His widow tives of several other victims w

# WEEK'S DEATH RATE LOWER

Rate 11.11 per 1,000, compared With 12.36 in Same Time in 1911 Despite the sultry weather ea week the rate and the numb than for the corresponding per 1914, according to Health Depart statistics issued yesterday. There 1.236 deaths, with a percentage of per 1,000 persons, as as deaths and a rate of 12.36 fo week last year. A decrease was noted in the follow maladies: meningitis, heart disease, Brigh ease, pulmonary tubercules s and vace

The only marked mereas in the mortality among chadren und-Bankers to Hear Suffragists.

The cause of woman suffrage t ore the annual med of the National City Ba-Brown and Miss Alice Carr ley Field Malone has also pro